



Borough of Eccles.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1919.

W. M. HAMILTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Issued by Order of the Health Committee.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	7
Section I.—GEOLOGY, &C. OF THE DISTRICT	8
„ II.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY	13
„ III.—VITAL STATISTICS	14
„ IV.—RECORD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	20
„ V.—INFLUENZA	24
„ VI.—SMALL POX	27
„ VII.—VENEREAL DISEASES	28
„ VIII.—TUBERCULOSIS	29
„ IX.—INFANTILE MORTALITY	33
„ X.—REPORT OF LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY	35
„ XI.—BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT,	40
„ XII.—FOOD AND DRUGS RETURN	41
„ XIII.—HOUSING	42
„ XIV.—REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR	49

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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Year Ended, Decr. 31st, 1919.

Chairman—Alderman R. EVANS.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor E, HALLSWORTH.

THE MAYOR—(Alderman A. BETHEL).

Alderman W. PEARSON, J.P.

„ T. THOMPSON, J.P.

Councillor W. T. ALEXANDER, J.P.

„ C. E. CLAYTON.

„ T. JACKSON.

„ F. W. OGDEN.

Meetings of the Health Committee are held monthly on the first Monday following the Council Meeting, in the Town Hall.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It is satisfactory to be able to report that notwithstanding the prevalence of Influenza and the complication of subsequent Pneumonia, the figures for the year are very satisfactory.

The death-rate was 11·1 per 1000. This I consider a very satisfactory figure. The birth-rate was only 15·4, but this rate is steadily improving owing to the return of our demobilized potential fathers. The Infantile Mortality-rate is the lowest on record, 69·9 per 1000 registered births. Much credit is due to the Ladies Health Society whose efforts have been unremitting during the year. The question of the provision of a better equipped Centre for this work is urgent.

The Zymotic death-rate is very high, 2·5 per 1000. This is owing to the inclusion of Influenza and Pneumonia in the category of Zymotic diseases. Seventy-five deaths, 38 from Influenza, and 37 from Pneumonia were registered during the year.

Phthisis accounted for 39 deaths, and Cancer for 43.

There is a vast amount of work awaiting the Committee in the provision of Housing.

I beg to thank the Chairman and the members of the Committee for their uniform support, I also thank the members of my staff who have now returned for their loyal assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully.

W. M. HAMILTON.

SECTION I.

Geology, etc., of the District.

The Borough of Eccles extends from Gilda Brook, the Boundary of the Royal Borough of Salford, westward for about two miles and three-quarters. The average width is one mile and a fifth, reaching from medial line of the Manchester Ship Canal northwards to the boundaries of Salford and the Urban Districts of Swinton and Pendlebury and Worsley. It is narrowest towards the eastern end, widening out towards the west. The area is somewhat over 2,000 acres.

It has for its substratum rock mainly the Bunter or Red Sandstone. Ages ago this was all covered over to a depth of many feet with the Drift or Boulder Clay and sands. Most of this has been removed by denudation, and the new red can often be seen at the surface, more particularly at the eastern parts of the district, along the banks of the Ship Canal, and formerly at Monton. Wherever sewerage operations are being carried on, there, as a rule, it is in evidence. Considerable patches of the Boulder Clay, however remain in places, the labours of the brickmaker, past and present, giving abundant evidence thereof. To the west of Patricroft Canal Bridge, on towards Peel Green, in the old circular mail coach road past the Rock House Inn, in Barton Road past the Bridgewater Canal side, and on the banks of the Ship Canal are found beds of sand, some yellowish in colour, others of a silvery white. The yellowish beds by the two canals may very well be ascribed to the drift. But the origin and age of the white sand deposits are more doubtful, and may be accounted for in two ways. The River Irwell, dating back thousands of years, came into existence after the termination of the Iceberg portion of the Ice age, this part of the country being then sunk a thousand feet or more beneath the surface of the ocean, when, the Glacial part of the Ice age succeeding, the Irwell was born, carrying off the glacial waters down to the sea, just as the Rhone and the Rhine do for the Swiss Glaciers now.

When the Eccles Railway Station was improved, the railway widened, a beautiful example of glacier action was laid bare by the navvies at the outfall of the defunct Barry's Lake on the Higher

Bentcliffe Estate. Fifteen feet of clay having been removed, the exposed surface of the Bunter displayed a series of scratchings, and even ruts formed by the stones at the base of the ancient glacier, all tending to the S.S.E. The ice-marked boulders when found in situ in the adjoining brickfields all point in the same direction. Seeing that the glacial epoch is placed by some geolists as far back as two thousand years, the Irwell well deserves the name given to it, unwittingly it may be, in the vernacular of "Th' Owd River." The late John Plant, of the Salford Museum, who devoted much attention to the River Irwell, came across such evidences in the course of his investigations has led him to conclude that an older Irwell has been in existence previous to the Ice Age, having a course very much in accord with that of the present river, but not exactly.

Reverting to the deposits of white sand. The Irwell formed during its course a series of lakes, beginning at Ramsbottom. Good examples are to be seen at Sailor Brows, Radcliffe, at Clifton, and at the Crescent, Salford. The writer thinks that the land all about Peel Green may have formed the bed of such another lake, the deposits of sand and gravel being the results of the action of the wear and tear upon the rocks higher up the stream. Sir William H. Bailey was of opinion, however, that these sands, or some of them may be drifted sands, blown inland from the old sea shore. Remarkable examples of such blown sands occur in Brazil at the present day. Whatever their origin, these deposits form quicksands, difficult and expensive to deal with, both in sewerage operations and in house building. In one case water was observed, some years ago, fairly pouring through quicksand in a strong and continuous stream. There can be no doubt that the sewerage operations will have an important effect upon these quicksands, many shallow wells in them having been dried up from this cause. In the circular road and at the Cemetery and its neighbourhood patches of peat, outliers of Barton and Chat Moss, are encountered, resting on sand and clay, beneath which the new red sandstone has been proved in one or two instances. These peat patches offer similar difficulties in the way of contractors and builders as do the quicksands.

The constantly varying character of the strata renders it impossible for practical men to work any rule-of-thumb plan, except at the risk of serious pecuniary loss.

The strata on which Eccles stands have been subjected to great geological disturbances. Hence, though the area of the Borough is not large, yet Faults abound. In the course of about a mile, not less than four, and probably five, Faults occur. The Worsley Fault with a downthrow of 150 yards seems to join at Monton the Swinton Fault, with a throw of probably not less than 200 yards (Geological Survey). The combined fault continues eastward along Monton Road, skirting the southern boundary of Ellesmere Park, and coasting along just to the east of Messrs. Houldsworth and Gibb's mill. It has been proved by the author in Barton Road, running south with a few points to the east. This Swinton Fault forms a trench three or four feet wide, filled in mainly by detritus from the new red, and receiving the drainage of those strata. The new red is found north and east of this Fault or trench, extending eastward anyhow as far as Ardwick, where in the railway cuttings the permians were discovered, and in the Eccles sewerage operations. The distance from Eccles to Ardwick will be about six miles, and in the course of it the great Irwell Fault is encountered with a downthrow in some cases of 1,050 yards (geological survey).

It often happens that streams follow a line of dislocation of rocks, but rarely that a road should do so. This almost unique experience, however, does happen at Eccles, the line of Monton Road being almost syntopical with that of the Swinton Fault. This fact may account for some of the troubles of property-owners along that road.

Right underneath Monton Green the Slack Lane Coal crops up to within six feet of the surface, being overlaid to that depth by boulder clay. The outcrop is but coal dirt, a state of things induced, most likely by infiltration, as within a few yards, good solid coal, ranging from 22 to 27 inches thick is met with. The contractor who built the Monton Green sewers under the Local Board found this profitable, securing, as he did, several hundred tons of coal in the course of his contract. The Slack Lane coal is the uppermost workable seam of the upper carboniferous measures, separated from the Worsley four foot by over a thousand feet of barren carboniferous rocks. This Slack Lane Coal was the seam worked by John Lancaster, M.P., at the Lancaster Pit, near Nasmyth's Ironworks, but unprofitably. Then he removed to Wigan, where he made a fortune, and after that to South Wales. In the Lancaster Pit the Slack Lane coal was reached at a depth of 312 feet

inches, the thickness of the Permians according to Binney being 93 feet 5 inches with 19 feet on new red and 15 feet of boulder clay above. It is well known that the Permians are very inconstant as will be shown, in our own district. The Permians, the youngest and topmost of the Palæozoic Rocks, consist of three series, the older Permians, the Muschelkalk. Be that as it may, the magnesian limestone is accepted by English geologists as the division between the lower and upper permians, both of which, equally alike, consist of alternating beds of marl and sandstone. To show the inconstancy of the permians, it has only to be remarked that the author noted the magnesian limestone at the Valley Mill to be several feet thick, while at Messrs. Houldsworth and Gibb's Mill it was but 18 inches, and at the bore-hole at the Patricroft baths it seemed to be non-existent.

Along the south side of Monton Road, the author discovered three lateral faults at right angles to the Swinton fault, against which the permians were thrown up in this order, first the lower beds, then the magnesian limestone, and lastly the upper beds and the bunter. The first fault occurs a few yards east of Monton Green, the second under the railway, and the third at Clifton road. It is a question whether there may not be another between Clifton Road and the mill previously mentioned. The result of these disturbances is that the Slack Lane coal, which crops up, as was before stated, at Monton Green, under six feet of boulder clay is reached at the depth of 363 feet at the mill, showing throws in the aggregate of 357 feet. The late Martin Speakman worked this seam of coal at a shallow but unknown depth for brick-burning on the brickfield immediately adjoining the Clifton Junction Railway, on the west. Again the magnesian limestone which was met in the well sunk at Valley Mill, immediately under six feet of drift clay, was reached at Messrs. Houldsworth and Gibbs, only after boring 120 feet. This mill stands on a permian promontory of 262 feet thickness, perhaps the most perfect development of these strata west of Manchester; unless they are surpassed at the Patricroft bore-hole, where they are reported to be 296 feet thick, the base not being reached. This statement, however, requires corroboration. As a rule the permians are impermeable to water, and the result of boring into them for a supply in this district has always been the same—disappointment. The bunter, with a dip of from 12 to 14, being exceedingly permeable, can always be relied upon to afford a supply, more or less pure, along the southern

boundary, a supply, perhaps, sufficient for mill and other individual cases.

Taking into consideration the geological and meteorological circumstances of Eccles, several inferential and practical conclusions may be arrived at. Eccles lies in the Manchester Meteorological zone. The numerous wet days in the year and the similarity of the sub-stratum, subjects both to fogs and mists, those of Eccles being free from the pollutions of the Manchester fogs. Owing to the peculiarities of the Irwell Valley it often happens that the Manchester fogs do not reach Eccles. On the other hand, Eccles, to show its independance of Manchester, occasionally gets up a mist or fog of its own. The mists are being reduced by the extensive sewerage operations, carried on for such a number of years. These same operations must also have helped to prevent outbreaks of zymotic diseases by reducing the number of shallow wells which formerly existed.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The Cotton and Iron trades provide the principal industries of the Borough, but there are also silk mills, metallurgical works and other industries.

WATER SUPPLY.—This is from Manchester Corporation, and is excellent.

OPEN SPACES.—The recreation grounds have again been open to the public, and it is hoped that with the provision of music they will be used to the fullest extent.

SHIP CANAL.—No complaints as to the state of the Ship Canal were received during the year.

SECTION II.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1919.

POPULATION estimated to the middle of the year 1919	42,700
BIRTHS—Males, 335 ; Females, 323 	658
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1,000 of population ...	15·4
DEATHS Registered in the Borough — Males, 277 ; Females, 257 	534
ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the population, after deducting the Deaths belonging to out-districts, and adding Deaths of residents occurring outside district...	11·1
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	2·5
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	69·9
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS over DEATHS ...	124
DENSITY.—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to	20·7
Persons per acre:—In BARTON WARD, 23·7 ; ECCLES WARD, 58·1 ; IRWELL WARD, 30·1 ; MONTON & PARK WARD, 12·5 ; PATRICROFT WARD, 41·2 ; WINTON WARD, 12·3.	
ACRES.	
AREA :—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles ...	2,058
RATEABLE VALUE for District Rate purposes ...	£174,942
NETT VALUE of a PENNY RATE	£724

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1919.

BIRTH RATE	18·5
DEATH RATE (corrected)	13·8
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	89

SECTION III.

Vital Statistics.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The census returns taken in April 1911, show that the population at that date was 41,944.

Table showing Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population of the various Wards at Census, and estimated at the end of June, 1919.

Ward.	Acreage.	Census 1911.						Estimated June 1919			Population
		Dwelling-houses.			Population.			Dwelling-houses.			
		Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	
BARTON	382½	1949	85	2034	4319	4394	8713	2180	--	2180	8908
ECCLES	108½	1418	92	1510	2924	3165	6089	1521	2	1523	6228
IRWELL	182	1221	46	1267	2637	2737	5374	1274	—	1274	5446
MONTON a PARK	531	1458	135	1593	2723	3705	6428	1664	1	1665	6667
PATRICROFT ...	175½	1459	84	1543	3572	3652	7224	1543	—	1543	7153
WINTON	678½	1839	60	1899	3931	4185	8116	1898	1	1899	8298
TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH	2058	9344	502	9846	20106	21838	41944	10070	4	10074	42700

For the purposes of this Report the population at June 30th, 1919, was estimated at 42,700...allowance having been made for the enlistment of men, and for the known addition to the population consequent upon the fact that in many instances, two families had joined in occupying one house.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 658, as compared with 657 for 1918. Of these 335 were males, and 323 females. The Birth rate was equal to 15·4 per 1,000 of the population.

There were 30 illegitimate births, being 4·3 per cent of the total registered.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough was 534, of these 277 were males, and 257 females.

After deducting 111 deaths of persons whose residences were outside the Borough, and adding 52 residents whose deaths occurred outside, the net result is a total of 475.

The death-rate for the Borough is thus equal to 11·1 per 1000, as compared with 14·0 for the previous year.

Table of Births and Deaths in the various Wards.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
BARTON	105	12·0	171	19·6
ECCLES	66	10·8	92	15·1
IRWELL	52	9·6	88	16·3
MONTON & PARK ...	71	11·0	63	9·7
PATRICROFT	86	11·8	111	15·3
WINTON	95	11·6	133	16·3
WHOLE BOROUGH	475	11·1	658	15·4

The following table shows the general death rate and infantile mortality rate for England and Wales, and for the 244 towns, together with the birth rate for England and Wales only-

	Births. Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales	18·5	13·8	89
96 Great Towns (including London)	19·0	13·8	93
148 Smaller Towns	18·3	12·6	90
London	18·3	13·4	85
Eccles	15·4	11·1	69·9

As before stated, 111 deaths registered in the Borough were of persons whose homes were outside. Most of these occurred in the Union

Hospital. The following list indicates the localities to which they belonged. The Medical Officers of Health of those districts have been furnished with full particulars relative to each death.

Stretford...	...	...	46	Boothstown	...	...	4
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	14	Worsley	...	...	3
Walkden	...	...	11	Manchester	...	...	2
Urmston	...	...	10	Davyhulme	...	...	2
Irlam	...	...	9	Salford	...	...	1
Barton-upon-Irwell	...	...	8	Bolton	...	...	1

Fifty-two deaths belonging to this Borough, and which occurred outside, were transferred from the undermentioned Towns:—

Salford	...	...	...	18	Cheadle	...	...	...	1
Manchester	...	...	...	12	Bury	...	...	...	1
Blackpool	...	...	...	3	St. Annes	...	...	...	1
Prestwich	...	...	...	2	Bolton	...	...	...	1
Swinton & Pendlebury	...	...	...	2	Grassmere	...	...	...	1
Leigh	...	...	...	1	Barton-upon-Irwell	...	...	...	1
Lymm	...	...	...	1	Whittingham	...	...	...	1
Ramsbottom	...	...	...	1	Oldham	...	...	...	1
Erith	...	...	...	1	Mellor	...	...	...	1
Northenden	...	...	...	1	Fleetwood	...	...	...	1

The following table shows the Mortality according to age groups:—

Deaths under one year	...	...	...	...	46
do. 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	19
do. 2 years and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	23
do. 5 years and under 15 years	...	...	...	...	22
do. 15 years and under 25 years	...	...	...	...	21
do. 25 years and under 45 years	...	...	...	...	73
do. 45 years and under 65 years	...	...	...	...	127
do. over 65 years...	...	...	...	...	144

475

INFANTILE MORTALITY:—

The total number of deaths under one year belonging to the Borough was 46. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 69·9 per 1000 registered births, as compared with 79 for 1918.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE :—

The number of deaths due to the principal zymotic diseases was:—
Influenza 38, Measles 5, Cerebo-Spinal Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 5,
Whooping Cough 10, Diphtheria 3, Diarrhœa 6. Polio Encephalitis 1,
Chicken Pox 1, Pneumonia 37, the rate was equal to 2·5 per 1,000 per
annum.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—Thirty-nine deaths were due to Phthisis,
and 5 were due to other forms of tuberculosis. The death-rate was
thus equal to 1·3 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 1·4 in 1918.

Acute Lung Diseases.—The deaths due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis
numbered 87, giving a death rate of 2·0 per 1,000 per annum.

Cancer.—43 deaths. The death-rate being equal to 1·0 per 1000 per
annum.

**Total Deaths & Death Rates from all causes. Children under
5 years of age. Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases
For the Years 1876-1919.**

Year.	Total Deaths	Rate per 1000	Zymotic Diseases	Rate per 1000	Deaths under 5	Rate per cent.	Phthisis	Rate per 1000	Acute Chest Diseases	Rate per 1000.
1876	423	25.4	66	3.9	158	37.5	53	3.1	100	6.0
1877	440	22.7	89	4.6	175	40.0	46	2.3	84	4.3
1878	443	22.2	68	3.4	196	44.2	49	2.4	90	4.5
1879	396	19.2	28	1.3	177	43.8	60	2.9	116	5.6
1880	437	20.5	87	4.0	176	43.7	59	2.7	96	4.5
5 years average	427	22.0	67	3.4	176	41.	53	2.6	97	4.9
1881	383	17.4	56	2.5	155	40.4	66	3.0	70	3.1
1882	434	19.0	59	2.5	190	49.0	46	2.0	113	4.9
1883	371	15.7	53	2.2	173	47.0	45	1.9	90	3.8
1884	399	16.4	83	3.4	181	45.0	41	1.6	87	3.5
1885	419	16.6	54	2.1	157	37.0	46	1.8	91	3.6
5 years average	401	17.0	61	2.5	171	43.6	48	2.0	90	3.7
1886	419	16.1	47	1.8	186	44.1	40	1.5	93	3.5
1887	475	17.8	90	3.3	219	42.6	41	1.5	127	4.7
1888	437	15.9	54	1.9	183	41.8	49	1.7	100	3.6
1889	465	16.4	79	2.7	213	45.8	49	1.7	93	3.2
1890	603	20.8	50	1.7	218	36.1	50	1.7	142	4.9
5 years average	479	17.4	64	2.2	203	42.0	45	1.6	111	3.9
1891	683	22.3	94	3.1	292	42.7	43	1.4	143	4.7
1892	554	18.1	35	1.1	205	37.0	50	1.6	93	3.0
1893	608	18.6	82	2.5	247	40.6	39	1.2	113	3.5
1894	443	13.0	49	1.4	183	41.3	47	1.4	74	2.3
1895	552	16.2	104	3.1	239	41.4	54	1.6	97	2.9
5 years average	568	17.6	72	2.2	233	40.6	45	1.4	104	3.2
1896	551	15.7	104	3.0	221	40.1	50	1.4	76	2.2
1897	580	16.7	94	2.7	248	42.7	56	1.6	115	3.3
1898	573	16.6	114	3.2	232	40.0	44	1.2	95	2.7
1899	600	16.7	127	3.5	215	35.8	46	1.2	98	2.7
1900	619	17.0	91	2.5	220	35.5	38	1.0	107	2.9
5 years average	585	16.5	86	3.0	227	38.8	47	1.3	98	2.7
1901	570	16.5	94	2.7	217	38.0	43	1.2	94	2.7
1902	553	15.8	79	2.2	182	32.9	29	.8	90	2.5
1903	527	14.8	59	1.6	181	34.3	33	.92	94	2.6
1904	542	14.8	63	1.7	211	38.9	39	1.0	87	2.3
1905	511	13.4	42	1.1	177	32.6	35	.92	95	2.5
5 years average	540	15.0	67	2.0	193	35.3	35	.96	92	2.5
1906	534	13.8	47	1.2	189	35.3	43	1.1	94	2.4
1907	585	15.0	59	1.5	193	30.3	39	1.0	115	2.9
1908	558	13.9	62	1.5	196	35.1	39	.75	117	2.9
1909	568	13.6	28	.67	158	27.9	46	1.1	111	2.6
1910	545	12.8	58	1.3	179	32.8	25	.58	96	2.2
5 years average	558	13.8	50	1.2	183	32.2	36	.90	106	2.6
1911	582	13.7	74	1.7	159	22.3	43	1.0	74	1.7
1912	580	13.6	69	1.6	164	28.2	53	1.2	104	2.4
1913	536	12.4	62	1.4	151	28.2	33	.76	101	2.3
1914	567	13.09	43	.99	148	26.1	47	1.1	92	2.2
1915	678	16.1	96	2.3	192	28.3	60	1.4	131	3.1
5 years average	588	13.7	68	1.6	163	26.6	47	1.1	100	2.3
1916	630	14.8	55	1.3	138	21.9	53	1.2	131	3.1
1917	529	12.3	29	.67	82	15.5	43	1.0	87	2.06
1918	601	14.0	35	.81	116	19.3	54	1.2	102	2.3
1919	475	11.1	*107	2.5	88	18.9	39	.91	50	1.1

* Included in this figure are the deaths from Pneumonia and Influenza.

Borough of Eccles.

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Vital Statistics of whole district during 1919, and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1914	... 43300	936	938	21.6	605	13.7	84	46	99	105	567	13.0
1915	... 42000	869	869	20.6	723	17.2	103	58	107	128	678	16.1
1916	... 42300	774	774	18.3	675	15.9	103	58	75	96	630	14.8
1917	... 42700	759	759	17.7	570	13.3	104	63	57	75	529	12.3
1918	... 42700	657	657	15.4	649	15.2	111	63	52	79	601	14.0
1919	... 42700	658	658	15.4	534	12.5	111	52	46	69.9	475	11.1

Area of District in acres	2,058	} At Census, of 1911.
Total population at all ages	41,944	
Number of Inhabited Houses	9344	

The Union Workhouse is situate within the Borough.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.	
		All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes {	Certified	463	46	19	22	21	21	72	119	143	170
	Uncertified	12			1	1		1	8	1	4
<hr/>											
Enteric Fever											
Small-pox											
Measles		5	1	3	1						
Scarlet Fever		5			2	2	1				
Whooping Cough		10	1	2	6	1					
Diphtheria and Croup		3			2	1					
Influenza		58	1	1	1	2	4	13	11	5	12
Erysipelas											
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		39				2	5	20	12		9
Tuberculous Meningitis		3		1	1	1					
Other tuberculous diseases		2			1				1		1
Cancer, malignant disease		43						4	25	14	13
Rheumatic Fever											
Meningitis		2				2					
Organic heart disease		46	1	1	1	2	1	3	12	25	25
Bronchitis		50	7	3	2		2	4	15	17	10
Pneumonia (all forms)		37	7	3	3	1	3	5	8	7	16
Other diseases of the respiratory organs		2							2		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		6	2	2				1		1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		2				1	1				
Cirrhosis of liver											
Alcoholism		1							1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		10					1	5	3	1	1
Puerperal Fever											
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		2						2			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		10	10								1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		15	1		1	2	1	3	6	1	10
Suicides		1				1					
Other Defined Diseases		143	15	3	2	4	2	3	31	73	74
Diseases ill-defined or unknown											
Totals		475	46	19	23	22	21	73	127	144	174
<hr/>											
SUB-ENTRIES included in above figures-											
Cerebro-spinal fever		1							1		
Polio Encephalitis		1		1							
Syphilis		1		1							
Chicken Pox		1				1					
Marsasmus (specific)		2	2								

Cerebro-spinal fever
Polio Encephalitis
Syphilis ...
Chicken Pox ...
Marasmus (specific)

SECTION IV.

RECORD OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 1306.

Diseases.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.
SMALL-POX ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
SCARLET FEVER ..	58	1	127	2	82	1	65	1	249	1	140	6	142	1	83	2	66	..	219	5
DIPHTHERIA ..	27	2	32	4	26	4	33	5	60	7	70	8	50	6	24	3	32	3	30	3
MEMBRANOUS CROUP ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ENTERIC FEVER ..	180	21	12	3	14	4	9	2	8	3	16	6	6	1	7	2	7	3	..	..
PUERPERAL FEVER ..	2	1	3	1	2	2	5	2	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	3	2	2	..
MEASLES ..	..	13	..	7	..	29	..	11	13	..	..	..	870	19	357	5	364	4	813	5
WHOOPING COUGH ..	..	13	..	1	..	26	..	4	73	9	..	..	5	142	6	..	10	..	..	10
DIARRHŒA ..	..	8	..	54	..	8	..	39	..	23	..	26	..	23	..	11	..	13	..	6
ERYSIPELAS ..	22	1	14	..	20	1	22	1	26	2	17	..	12	..	7	1	14	..	17	..
PNEUMONIA ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	37
INFLUENZA ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	9	..
MALARIA and DYSENTERY ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	30	169	57	172	73	163	69	172	49	139	63	122	44
TOTAL ..	200	60	190	72	151	77	208	95	613	113	422	172	1251	126	796	81	627	98	1306	151

Borough of Eccles.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1919.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.							Total cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this District
	At all Ages	At Ages.—Years.						Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricrft Wd	Winton Ward			
		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65							65 and upwards.		
Small-pox...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	30	...	8	12	5	4	1	10	2	5	4	7	2	22	1	...
Erysipelas ...	17	...	...	1	2	8	6	4	2	3	1	1	6	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	219	...	43	147	21	7	1	47	38	37	18	43	36	38	3	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	66	...	6	5	12	28	10	11	7	8	8	24	8	...	...	...
Malaria and Dysentery	22	...	...	...	5	16	1	5	7	2	3	4	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	87	1	3	22	17	...	13	27	12	7	7	16	18	...	...	...
Other forms of Do.	35	...	6	18	6	4	1	11	4	7	3	5	5	...	...	...
Measles ...	813	42	409	354	4	4	...	193	74	127	92	149	178	...	...	...
Totals ...	1306	52	476	559	73	105	35	310	151	200	137	253	255	69	5	...

Isolation Hospital—Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford, for ordinary Infectious Diseases. Drinkwater Park, Prestwich, for Small-pox.

Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

1919	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	Small Pox	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Measles	Pneumonia	Malaria and Dysentery	Totals
January ...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	16	...	...	43
February...	11	1	...	...	2	1	...	11	...	54	...	..	80
March ...	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	9	1	234	44	1	302
April ...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	314	9	...	352
May ...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	99	3	4	130
June ...	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	42	4	2	68
July ...	22	3	...	...	1	2	1	16	...	12	1	5	63
August ...	8	2	...	1	2	1	...	6	...	6	...	2	28
September.	8	4	...	...	3	3	...	9	...	8	...	2	37
October ..	56	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	4	2	2	75
November .	30	1	...	1	1	1	...	9	...	9	1	3	56
December .	36	2	4	...	3	...	...	9	...	15	2	1	72
Totals ...	219	30	4	2	17	9	1	122	1	813	66	22	1306

Distribution of Infectious Diseases into Wards.

Diseases.	BARTON		ECCLES		IRWELL		MONTON and PARK		PATRICROFT		WINTON		Total.	
	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
SMALL-POX ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
SCARLET FEVER	47	1	38	1	37	1	18	...	43	1	36	1	219	5
DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP...	10	...	2	1	5	...	4	...	7	1	2	1	30	3
MALARIA AND DYSENTERY.	5	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	22	...
PUERPERAL FEVER ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
MEASLES	193	...	74	...	127	1	92	...	149	2	178	2	813	5
WHOOPING COUGH ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	10	...
DIARRHŒA ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6
ERYSIPELAS	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	17	...
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PNEUMONIA	11	5	7	7	8	7	8	3	24	8	8	7	66	37
TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary)	27	16	12	1	7	2	7	3	16	10	18	7	87	39
TUBERCULOSIS (other than Pulmonary	11	1	4	2	7	...	3	...	5	...	5	2	35	5
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
INFLUENZA ... ..	...	8	...	7	...	4	...	8	...	3	...	8	...	38
CHICKEN-POX ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	310	32	151	20	200	15	137	17	253	32	255	35	1306	151

HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium 65 cases of infectious disease, being 25·2 per cent of the total number of cases of those diseases usually isolated.

The number of cases notified and removed was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever—cases notified	219,	removed	38,	per centage	17·3
Diphtheria	do. 38,	do. 22,	do. 56·3		
Puerperal fever	do. 2,	do. 2,	do. 100·0		
Erysipelas	do. 17,	do. 2,	do. 11·7		
Cerebro fever	do. 1,	do. 1,	do. 100·0		
Small Pox	do. 4,	do. 4,	do. 100·0		

In 1918, the per centage of removals to cases notified was 38·5.

SECTION V.

Influenza.

During the year this Borough has been visited by three epidemics of this disease. The mortality has been very great 38 deaths being due to Influenza and 37 to Sceptic Pneumonia following on Influenza.

The Health Committee recognising the seriousness of the outbreak, and the importance of nursing in these cases directed, with the approbation of the Education Committee and the Maternity Committee, the services of the School Nurse and the Maternity Matron to the Health Committee for the purpose of visiting cases of Influenza and giving the proper treatment. In addition, we engaged a Trained Nurse for one month to look after these cases. It is very unfortunate that we should have been afflicted three times in one year by this scourge. The Ministry of Health has sent me the following memorandum which I print for those members of the Council who are not on the Health Committee:—

Warning Placards, giving instructions, re prevention were posted on the walls and a film issued by the Board was shewn in the principal Picture House.

The great misfortune was that during these epidemics the two most essential factors for treatment—milk and alcohol were practically unobtainable. To my certain knowledge several lives would have been saved were it not for the absurd regulations of the Control Board.

Generalization is indefinite. Two instances came under me as D.M.O.. In each case the child has Pneumonia following on Influenza. Under the absurd conditions prevailing, the mothers could not get a bottle of whiskey or Brandy. To save their children's lives they went to hotels with a small jug, ordered a whiskey, put it in the jug and took it

home for the child. In this way these two mothers saved their children's lives.

The following memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health is so important that I print its recommendations :—

SUMMARY AS TO LOCAL ACTION.

It is evident that in some directions local authorities can do much good by energetic action during a wave of epidemic prevalence. Measures can be taken, which in the aggregate, may reduce the opportunities of exposure to infection, and by thus helping to space out the epidemic something is done to prevent the serious dislocation of the ordinary life of the community which it produces—a dislocation which itself increases the danger by making proper care of the sick impossible. The most important services which can be rendered, however, consist in the organisation of the available nursing service and the provision of assistance to influenza-stricken households. Influenza waves come with such rapidity that action in this direction, to be efficacious, must be prompt and should therefore be pre-arranged. The following summary is given of lines of action which should thus be *considered in advance* by a sanitary authority, the practicability of each being reviewed according to the circumstances of the district.

1. The appointment by the authority of a small emergency committee (e.g., three members of the Public Health Committee) to whom, with the Medical Officer of Health, should be delegated full powers to act and incur necessary expenditure.
2. Medical practitioners and any voluntary health workers in the district to be consulted through their respective local organisations and their co-operation invited in determining the practical methods to be adopted.
3. A scheme as regards the provision of nursing and other assistance to families stricken with influenza to be formulated, such scheme to be carried out under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.
4. Division of the town or district for this purpose into areas, to each of which one or more trained nurses are allotted for domiciliary nursing, the nurses to act in regard to individual patients solely under the direction of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

5. Women to be enlisted as "home helps," to assist with cooking, care of children, and ordinary domestic work. Inquiries to be made to ascertain where such assistance is most urgently needed.
6. Utilisation to the best advantage of Health Visitors and other members of the staff of the authority and of institutions under the control of the Council; improvisation of temporary crèches and of special kitchens in which food and invalid diet can be prepared.
7. Allocation to influenza patients of one or more wards in the Isolation Hospital, or in some other available and suitable emergency hospital.
8. Issue of notices and leaflets to the public.
9. Prevention or mitigation of overcrowding, and securing adequate ventilation in public buildings or conveyances under the control of the Council.
10. School closure may be specially useful in rural and smaller urban districts.

The ages and sex incidence of the deaths was—

Age in Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	1	—
1 to 2	1	—
2 „ 5	1	—
5 „ 15	1	1
15 „ 25	3	1
25 „ 45	5	8
45 „ 65	5	6
65 and upwards	3	2
Total ...	20	18

SECTION VI.

Small Pox.

At the latter end of December—18th—four cases of this disease were dumped down in this Borough from the S.S. Algerian Prince. A case from this ship had been removed at Gibraltar. The members of the crew were vaccinated. The four firemen admitted were supposed to be suffering from Cellulitis following vaccination. As a matter of fact they had been infected with Small Pox before they were vaccinated. They were removed to the Workhouse Hospital—of all places the most unsuitable. On December 20th, I saw them in consultation with the Medical Officer of the Union Infirmary. They were at once removed. It is gratifying to note that the Ministry of Health has recognised that these were Port Sanitary cases, and has debited the cases to this authority in the monthly returns. It is incomprehensible how these cases were allowed to come to Eccles. Two further cases (attendants) developed the disease; one of them who had Confluent Small Pox died. Great credit is due to the Medical Officer of the Union Infirmary for the energetic way he dealt with the contacts.

It was a most serious position in regard to the public health as this is a very badly protected town in respect of vaccination. I should estimate that fully 50 per cent of the infant population is unprotected. From a public health stand-point the greatest curse ever inflicted on a community was the introduction of the Vaccination exemption.

SECTION VII

Venereal Diseases.

During the year a series of four Lectures on this subject were given. It is, of course, common knowledge that many evils are due to these diseases: the sins of the fathers are visited on the children to the third or fourth generation. It is impossible to control these diseases by social propaganda. These diseases are the easiest of all infectious diseases to control. A solution of 1·20,000 Permanganate of Potash (Condy's Fluid) diluted 1·4 prevents Gonorrhœa, and an ointment of 30 % Calomel Ointment smeared on the generative organ prevents syphilis. These simple measures should be made known to every man and boy. The argument has been raised that these measures are anti-conception, but does any reasonable person think that it is desirable that women of this class should conceive?

The Lancashire County Council have made most excellent arrangements, both for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. Hitherto I have only had one application for treatment.

During the war I had medical charge of over 3,000 men. I lectured them every month on the methods of prevention, and inspected their generative organ every week. The only case of venereal disease was in a senior N.C.O., who had contracted it in London.

SECTION VIII.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 122 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified—
Pulmonary 87—all other forms 35.

Cases Notified.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918	1919.
Phthisis	132	125	141	100	87
Other Forms	40	38	31	39	35
Total	172	163	172	139	122

The number of notifications received during the year was 238—

107 on Form A.

15 „ „ B.

59 „ „ C.

57 „ „ D.

238

PHTHISIS.—The 87 cases notified were resident as under :—

75 in private dwelling houses.

6 in dwelling-houses and shops.

4 in the Union Hospital.

2 in Common Lodging Houses.

The incidence of the disease and mortality in Wards was as follows :—

Ward.	Cases.	Death.
Barton	27	6
Eccles	12	1
Irwell	7	2
Monton	7	2
Patricroft	16	4
Winton	18	4
Total	87	*19

*The deaths referred to are those which have occurred among the cases notified during the year, and the case mortality was thus equal to 21·8 per cent.

The age and sex incidence of the cases was as follows :—

Age in Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	—	1
1 to 5	1	2
5 „ 10	9	2
10 „ 15	4	7
15 „ 25	9	8
25 „ 45	17	12
45 „ 65	10	4
65 and upwards	1	—
Total	51	36

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM PHTHISIS.

Scholars	...	...	...	21
Housewives	...	...	...	13
Discharged Soldiers	...	...	...	5
Police Force	...	...	...	1
Textile Trades...	...	...	...	5
Labourers	...	...	...	4
No occupation	...	...	...	10
Building and Transport Trades	...	...	...	1
Carter	...	...	...	1
Engineering and Metal Trades	...	...	...	10
Rubber Worker	...	...	...	1
School Teacher	...	...	...	1
Decorator	...	...	...	1
Clerical	...	...	...	4
Hairdresser	...	...	...	1
Food Service, and Shops, &c.	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5
				87

I am glad to be able to report that there is great improvement in respect of the removal of cases. Not anything like the former delay is now experienced.

DISINFECTANTS. The free supply of Izal, paper handkerchiefs, etc. has been continued. The periodical disinfection of rooms by spraying, has also been maintained, and 432 such disinfections have been carried out.

OPEN-AIR SHELTERS. Three shelters supplied by the County Authority are in use in the Borough for cases of Phthisis.

Tuberculosis (other forms).

There have been 35 cases notified during the year.—They were notified from the following Wards :—

	Notified.	Died.
Barton ...	11	—
Eccles ...	4	—
Irwell ...	7	—
Monton ...	3	—
Patricroft ...	5	—
Winton ...	5	1
	—	—
	35	1*

*These deaths were of the cases notified during the year, and give a case mortality of 2·8 per cent.

The age and sex incidence of the cases was :—

			Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—
1 to 5 years	...	...	3	3
5 — 10 „	...	...	5	6
10 — 15 „	...	...	5	3
15 — 25 „	...	...	3	3
25 — 45 „	...	...	3	1
45 — 65 „	...	...	—	—
			19	16

The localisation of the disease in the cases notified was :—

Neck Glands ...	22	Peritonitis ...	2
Hip ...	2	Meningitis ...	2
Knee ...	1	Abdomen ...	2
Face ...	2	Spine ...	1
Wrist ...	1		

Fourteen cases of Phthisis removed from this district.

At the end of the year there were 330 known cases of Phthisis, and 185 cases of Other Tuberculous diseases existing within the Borough. These figures being in excess of those of the previous year by 38 and 30 respectively.

SECTION IX.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 46 deaths of infants under one year of age, thus giving a rate equal to 69.9 per 1,000 registered births. Nineteen of the deaths were due to premature birth and congenial debility, and 14 were due to bronchitis and pneumonia.

From the report of the Ladies' Health Society we learn that 10376 visits to babies were paid by the Matron and the two Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year a large amount of work has been done in this Department, in view of re-construction a most important work. The terrible War has cost us over 800,000 of the best men in the Country. They have got to be replaced. We must look to the coming generation to fill the places occupied by our glorious dead, who have saved the country and died for it.

New premises, badly needed, have just been acquired. Personal attendance is given by your Medical Officer fortnightly at the Centre, many very interesting cases are treated. We are fortunate in having a most capable Matron, and two very valuable Health Visitors.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{	Certified ...	...	...	9	3	2	1	15	9	5	9	8	46
		Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	5	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	7	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	7	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	6	...	...	...	10	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other causes	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Totals...					9	3	2	1	15	9	5	9	8	46

Nett Births in year	{ Legitimate, 628 Illegitimate, 30	Nett Deaths in year	{ Legitimate, 44 Illegitimate, 2
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Eccles Ladies' Health Society.

REPORT, 1919.

The Eccles Ladies' Health Society has pleasure in presenting its Fifteenth Annual Report. The statistics with regard to the Infantile Mortality Rate are as follows:

Statistics.

	1918.	1919.
No. of Births registered...	657	658
Birth rate per 1,000 ...	15.3	
No. of Deaths under 1 year ...	52	46
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 reg.		
Births ...	79.1	69.9
No. of illegitimate births ...	24	30

The Infantile mortality rate, viz.: 69.9 per 1,000 births constitutes a record.

Out of the 46 deaths 12 of the infants never came under the attention of the Health Department as they were resident in houses above the standard set for visitation, and in nine others death occurred within seven days from birth.

The Health Visiting Staff consists of the Matron (Miss Wright), and two Health Visitors (Mrs. Irlam and Mrs. Holland).

Health
Visiting

From the 658 registered births 509 cases were selected for visiting. The number of visits paid to babies under twelve months old were as follows:—

	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.
Miss Wright	509	1297
Mrs. Irlam	246	3563
Mrs. Holland	263	3243
	<u>1018</u>	<u>8103</u>

Number of visits paid to children between one year and three years of age was 829 in respect of 204 children.

In addition cases requiring special attention were undertaken by the Matron who paid

358 visits to 122 cases of Measles.

68 „ 9 „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

53 „ — „ Expectant Mothers.

The grand total of visits paid by the Health Visiting Staff was 10429.

Two deaths of non-resident babies were transferred to their respective districts, and two of resident babies, occurring outside the Borough were transferred to us.

Particulars as to registered births, deaths, and infantile mortality in Wards are as follows:—

Ward	Reg. Births	Deaths.	Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 Reg. Births
Barton ...	171	9	52.6
Eccles ...	92	6	65.2
Irwell ...	88	4	45.3
Monton ...	63	7	111.1
Patricroft ...	111	8	72.0
Winton ...	133	12	90.2
Whole Borough	<u>658</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>69.9</u>

The ages at Death were as follows:—

Under 1 week	...	...	...	9
Over 1 week and under 4	...	...	...	6
Over 4 weeks and under 3 months				9
Over 3 months and under 6 months				5
„ 6	„	„	9	9
„ 9	„	„	12	8

The deaths were certified as due to :—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis	...	.	...	7
Prematurity	...	...	...	5
Convulsions	...	...	...	5
Marasmus	...	...	...	4
Weakly from Birth	...	...	...	4
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	3
Marasmus (Specific)	...	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	..	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Malnutrition	...	...	...	1
Severe Burns	...	...	...	1
Measles	..	...	...	1
Atrophy	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 46

Causes of
Death.

During an epidemic of measles, the Matron (without waiting for requests) visited 122 cases, of which 42 were to infants under 12 months. All these were special visits, and every care was taken to avoid conveying infection to other children.

Measles.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum taken direct to the Health Office, was found so serious that the infant was immediately removed to the Manchester Eye Hospital for treatment. This child lost the sight of one eye. Eight other cases were notified, of these one was treated successfully in hospital, the remaining seven were treated in their homes, and frequently visited by the Matron until quite cured.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum.

Eight children received special treatment at Slade Lane Babies' Hospital; of these, three died, four were discharged improved in health, one is still in residence.

Hospital Bed
(Slade Lane)

Of the 209 new babies visited, 102 were "bottle-fed." This shews a decrease of 5% in the number of "bottle-fed" infants compared with the previous year.

Feeding.

Milk.
Glaxo and
Lactagol.

In consequence of the increased price of milk, and the inability of some mothers to purchase sufficient quantity, the scheme adopted by the Committee, in October, 1918, has been revised, thereby enabling mothers to obtain milk at a further reduced rate. In necessitous cases this food is provided free.

4159 lbs. of Glaxo, at a cheap rate, were sold during the year, and 111 lbs. given away. 43 families were provided with milk, free of charge, and 49 families were supplied at the reduced rate. The nett cost to the Corporation for such supplies was £109 9s. 5d. Lactagol, a special food for nursing mothers, has been successfully introduced this year. The food has been sold at nett cost, the sale realised £4 19s. 4d.

Sugar.

The increased ration of sugar for babies allowed by the Ministry of Food has been taken advantage of, and is allowed where deemed advisable. In this manner an average of 25 lbs. per week is sold.

Mothers'
and
Babies'
Welcome
Club.

During the year 1919 very steady progress was made at the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Club, which was opened during the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday in each week.

The numbers on the register were :—Monday, 52 ; Tuesday, 49 ; Thursday, 163. The weekly average attendances were :—Monday, 25 ; Tuesday, 21 ; Thursday, 61.

These figures shew a decided increase on previous years.

In September the club was transferred from Cawdor Street to the Central Hall, Gladstone Road; the former premises having been lent by Messrs. Ermen, Roby Ltd, for the period of the war. Mondays and Thursdays are set apart for the weighing of infants, health lectures, and instruction in the management and care of babies. The Medical Officer of Health attends on alternate Thursdays to examine ailing babies and give advice when required. On Tuesdays, expectant mothers are instructed in the cutting out and making of babies' garments, &c., for which material can be purchased at the Club at a cheap rate, and when necessary paid for by weekly instalments. By these sales the sum of £51 10s. 1d. was received.

Tea is provided for the mothers at the rate of 1d. per head.

Dr. and Mrs. Orr sent a large parcel of clothing from Elm Bank Red Cross Hospital, the contents of which were distributed to needy mothers attending the Club, and were greatly appreciated.

During the year two tea parties were held, one to commemorate "Peace," the other "X'mas, In both instances the Mayoress (Mrs. Bethell) generously entertained the mothers to tea, which they thoroughly enjoyed.

Social
Gatherings.

"Peace Week" was kept as "Baby Week," and will be long remembered by the mothers. In addition to the party mentioned there were (1) a pram parade and sports in the recreation ground, (2) a pic-nic by motor charabancs to Southport, both were well attended and much enjoyed.

There are 160 depositors in the Thrift Club. During the year there have been 1,348 transactions and £66 1s. 5d. have been paid out. Expectant mothers find this Club particularly helpful.

Thrift
Club.

The Eccles Ladies' Health Society is affiliated to the National League for Physical Education and Improvement; and to the National Council of Women of Great Britain. It is represented on the the Eccles Civic Guild of Help, the Local Education Committee, the District Nursing Association, the Food Control, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

(Signed) GRACE OGDEN,

Hon. Secretary.

SECTION XI. The following Bacteriological Examinations were made at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, in connection with cases in the Borough of Eccles, during the year ended, December 31st, 1919.

Month.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Human Tuberculosis		Various Investigations.
	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	
January ...	3	2	2	1	Naso—Pharyngeal Swabs (3)
February ...	2	1	...	...	2	...
March ...	2	...	2	1	6	2	
April ...	3	1	...	...	4	...
May...	6	...	...	...	5	2
June...	2	...	1	...	5	1	
July ...	1	1	...	...	3	1
August ...	6	1	1	...	5	4	
September ...	5	...	2	1	2	1	
October ...	1	...	...	...	6	1
November ...	5	...	1	...	4	1	
December ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	
Totals	37	6	8	2	47	14	

SECTION XII.

*RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PURCHASED BY THE POLICE IN THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES DURING THE YEAR 1919, UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of Samples taken.	Article purchased.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Remarks
6	Ginger	6		
3	Coffee	3		
3	Pepper	3		
3	Mustard	3		
3	Arrowroot	3		
2	Cocoa	2		
1	Tea	1		
87	Milk	84	3	Milks. 1st Fined 20/- & costs 2nd Fined £5 & cost 3rd Fined 10/6 & costs
8	Beer	7	1	Beer. To pay costs.
1	Self-Raising Flour ...	1		
1	Margarine	1		
1	Tapioca	1		
1	Lard	1		
1	Sago	1		
1	Oatmeal	1		
122		118	4	

*Kindly furnished by SUPERINTENDENT KEYS.

SECTION XIII.

Housing.

The most urgent problem before the Committee is the provision of houses. At the present time there is not a house to let in the Borough, and overcrowding is naturally very prevalent. Your Committee has a scheme for the provision of houses. The land has been bought. The excellent scheme known as the "South-East Eccles Improvement," which was being matured before the War is still being worked up. This scheme will, as the Chairman says, "clear up the town," and in addition to the improvement of public health, will increase the Æsthetic appearance of the town.

Financial assistance in the housing is being given by the State by the Housing and Town Planning Act 1919. For the information of those who are not members of the Housing Committee I append the circular from the Ministry :

The following statement shows briefly the principal provisions of the new Act, and especially the increased responsibilities of local authorities in the matter of housing.

The local authorities for housing purposes are, outside London, the borough, urban, and rural district councils, and for London the county council, the city corporation, and the metropolitan borough councils, the last-named providing houses within their area for their own population, and dealing with small slum areas and unfit houses in their respective boroughs.

Every housing authority must provide such houses as are required for the working classes in their district, and as will not be supplied by other means.

For this purpose they must prepare an outline scheme and submit it to the Ministry of Health within three months of the passing of the Act.

if the local authority fail to prepare an adequate scheme and submit it to the Ministry of Health within three months of the passing of the Act.

If the local authority fail to prepare an adequate scheme or to carry out their obligations under the scheme when it has been approved, the Ministry of Health may either empower the county council to act, or may themselves act, in the place and at the expense of the local authority.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the regulations, any losses upon an approved scheme or schemes of any local authority which exceed the produce of a penny rate will be defrayed by the State if the scheme is carried out by the 31st July, 1922, or such extended time as the Ministry of Health may in exceptional cases allow. If a local authority has more than one scheme the limit of the local burden will still be the 1d rate.

Land, will, as a rule, be obtained by agreement, and local authorities should consult the Inland Revenue valuers with regard to the price.

Where the necessary land cannot be obtained by agreement the local authority may, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, exercise compulsory powers.

Under the Acquisition of Land Bill now before Parliament the price to be paid for land compulsorily acquired will be fixed according to its market value by official valuers appointed by the Government.

Where a slum area is purchased for clearance, the price to be paid will be the value of the land as a site cleared of buildings, unless it is necessary to use the site for rehousing or for an open space, in which case the price will be reduced.

Under the new Act local authorities are given larger powers with regard to the purchase and disposal of land.

Local authorities can let or sell the land or parts of it to other bodies or persons for the erection of working class dwellings or for the erection of dwellings for other classes, or it may be of factories,

churches, &c., or for any purpose incidental to its development as a building estate, and can thus obtain the advantages of estate development which were formerly possible only to private enterprise.

Where a local authority is authorised to purchase land compulsorily they can enter upon it after 14 days' notice.

A local authority can also buy houses and any interest therein, and alter them so as to make them suitable for the working classes.

They can further, if they think fit, arrange to buy houses erected or to be erected by a contractor.

If the plans and specifications for a housing scheme, as approved by the Ministry of Health, do not comply with the local building bye-laws, these bye-laws are to that extent superseded.

This does not mean that a lower standard is recognised, but that a proper planning of the whole scheme is provided for.

Private builders in any district will have the same privilege to build in accordance with any plans and specifications approved by the Ministry for a housing scheme in that district, even if these are inconsistent with local bye-laws.

In view of the present high cost of building it is not anticipated that it will be possible to charge an economic rent (*i.e.*, one which gives a fair return on capital cost) in respect of the new houses and it is for this reason that the Government is giving the financial assistance already mentioned.

Local authorities should, however, obtain as high rents as can reasonably be charged, and in fixing them should take into consideration not only the rents which are being paid in the locality for houses of a similar class, but also the fact that they are providing better houses with greater amenities than is usually the case, and by the end of seven years (by which time the cost of building is expected to be only two-thirds of the present cost) local authorities should obtain rents which would represent an economic return on houses built at that date.

It is now made clear that County Councils may build houses for any persons employed or paid by them—*e.g.* roadmen, police, teachers—

and the Government will give financial assistance in the shape of an annual payment equivalent to 30 per cent. of the annual loan charges.

The Ministry of Health can authorise County Councils to act in place of the local authorities if the latter are in default.

The Government will now give financial assistance to Public Utility Societies to build working class dwellings, both by way of loan and by annual subsidy equal to 30 per cent. of the total loan charges.

In addition to this, local authorities (including county councils) may promote Public Utility Societies or assist them by making them grants or loans, by subscribing for share or loan capital or by guaranteeing the payment either of interest on loans borrowed by them or of any share or loan capital they may issue.

Full particulars on this subject are given in a booklet (price 1d.) entitled "Housing by Public Utility Societies, issued by the Ministry of Health.

A local authority (or a county council) can now lend up to 85 per cent. of the value of any house not exceeding in value £800 to enable any person resident in the district to buy the house in which he lives or intends to live.

Moreover, a local authority can, with the Ministry's consent, sell any houses bought or erected by them, and may agree to the price being paid by instalments or to the payment of part of the price being secured by mortgage of the premises, but any house so sold may not be used by any person having an interest in it to house his employees.

It is the duty of local authorities to clear any areas which are shown to be insanitary, and, where necessary, to rehouse the inhabitants.

It is also the duty of local authorities to close, and where necessary, to demolish unfit houses and to remove buildings which interfere with proper ventilation or are otherwise obstructive.

New powers have been given to local authorities to lend money, in suitable cases, to house owners to carry out necessary repairs.

If a house is not in sound condition but is capable of being made fit without reconstruction, and the owner fails, after notice, to carry out the necessary repairs, the local authority may do the work and charge the cost to the owner.

Local authorities are now given full powers, in the case of houses used or to be converted for use as tenements for the working classes, to make and enforce bye-laws to prevent overcrowding and to secure the provision of the necessary sanitary conveniences, water supply, precautions against fire and the like.

If a local authority fail to exercise their powers where needed, the Ministry of Health may themselves act.

Any local authority may now prepare a town planning scheme without having first to obtain the sanction of the Ministry.

Every borough and urban district with a population over 20,000 must prepare a scheme by the 1st January, 1926. The Ministry can before that date require a scheme to be prepared by a local authority where they consider this course necessary.

Local authorities should from the outset consider the town planning needs of their district with a view to making a complete town planning scheme as time allows.

The procedure in connection with the making of a town planning scheme has been simplified by the new Act.

Every local authority should at once, if it has not already done so, appoint a housing committee and delegate to it wide powers. Under the new Act the power of entering into a contract is among the powers which may be so delegated. The committee may consist partly of persons who are not members of the local authority and it would usually be desirable that some of these should be women.

The immediate business of the committee will be to progress as rapidly as possible with any schemes in hand, to ascertain the needs of the area as regards new houses, to see what houses should be closed or demolished and what slum areas cleared, and to prepare schemes for the purpose where this has not already been done.

The important matter is to have houses built. At the earliest possible moment work should be started, there being no need to wait until a scheme has been sanctioned in all its stages before making a beginning. Sewering, street works, and the like may be started as soon as the lay-out has been sanctioned and the tenders for that work approved. Moreover, without waiting for the complete scheme, any portions of it which are urgent or on which work can be com-

menced quickly should be submitted immediately, so that the actual erection of houses, even if few in number at first, may be begun.

It is of the utmost importance to get ahead as quickly as possible while the summer weather lasts, and the Ministry will in every way they can support the local authorities in their efforts to avoid delay.

Further particulars will be given in a booklet entitled "Housing—The Powers and duties of Local Authorities," to be published by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Reconstruction, and to be obtained of H.M. Stationery Office or through booksellers, price 2d.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

**Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

Year Ended Dec. 31st, 1919.

SECTION XIV.

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report of the work done by the staff during the year ended December, 31st, 1919.

It was not until April that two male assistants returned from military service, and the greater part of the year has been taken up in attempting to clear off some of the arrears consequent upon nearly four years with a depleted staff.

Housing matters have necessitated special effort, and, during the year, a special survey was made, and a partial census taken, for the purpose of completing the "Form of Survey of Housing Needs."

Special attention was also directed to the defective means of house refuse storage, and 929 new ashbins—nearly 10 per cent of the whole—were found to be required.

The visitation of the 1306 notified cases of infectious diseases—including 813 cases of Measles and German Measles—together with the subsequent disinfection of infected premises took up a very considerable portion of the time of the staff, but I am again pleased to be able to report that such cases were generally visited on the day of notification.

House refuse removal was carried out on a slightly improved scale as compared with the previous three years, and greater improvement would have been effected but for the very inferior quality of coal available for domestic use. From the ashbins alone, the weight removed showed an increase of about 1160 tons, as compared with the previous year.

Details of the operations of the department are given more fully in the following pages.

Again I have pleasure in testifying to the zeal of every member of the staff and to the fact that their one aim is to render good service to the community which they serve.

I am, Gentlemen, .

Your obedient servant,

C. W. LASKEY.

Housing of the Working Classes.

The partial census taken in June in respect of 8655 houses, resulted in the following information :—

No. of houses from which returns were obtained	...	...	8655
„ rooms in such houses	...	...	41009
„ separate families in occupation	...	...	9368
„ occupants	...	...	37570
„ tenants employed outside this Borough	...	...	2792
„ „ desirous of removing to places outside the Borough on account of employment	..	...	476
Average number of persons per family	...	...	4.01
„ „ „ „ room	...	...	.916
Number of families consisting of 1 or 2 persons	...	...	2057
„ „ „ 3	„	...	2254
„ „ „ 4	„	...	2001
„ „ „ 5	„	...	1308
„ „ „ 6	„	...	820
„ „ „ 7	„	...	441
„ „ „ 8 and upwards	...	...	487
Total number of overcrowded houses	...	...	104
No. of persons living under *overcrowded conditions	...	...	1052
The Survey made in September confirmed the information, and resulted also in the additional particulars, as under :			
Total number of dwelling houses in the Borough	...	...	10107
„ „ working class houses	...	...	8318
„ „ houses intended for one family, but now occupied by two or more families	...	...	713
„ „ inhabited houses which are not, and cannot be made fit for human habitation	...	...	68
„ „ persons occupying such houses	...	...	800
„ „ houses already subject to “Closing Orders” and still occupied	...	...	8
„ „ houses seriously defective, but capable of being made habitable	...	...	169

* In excess of the standard of two persons per room.

Details as to the type of houses suitable for working classes are as under:—

Houses with living room, scullery and two bedrooms ...	...	2808
" " " three " ...	...	775
" " " parlour and two bedrooms		608
" " " " three "		3828
" " " " four "		294
		<hr/>
		8313
		<hr/>

As the result of these inquiries it was estimated that the number of new houses required in the Borough to meet the unsatisfied demand, overcrowding, re-housing of displaced persons due to clearance of unhealthy areas, and to replace the 68 houses so unfit as to be beyond repair, etc., would be 976.

In order to arrive at some explanation as to the probable cause of the present housing shortage I have taken out the figures relative to dwelling house building in this Borough since 1902—the figures for 1907 do not appear to be recorded, except for the financial year.

The number of new dwelling-houses "certified" in 1903 was 244

" " " " 1904 "	224
" " " " 1905 "	324
" " " " 1906 "	346
" " " " 1908 "	202
" " " " 1909 "	231
" " " " 1910 "	178
" " " " 1911 "	117
" " " " 1912 "	74
" " " " 1913 "	63
" " " " 1914 "	71
" " " " 1915 "	19
" " " " 1916 "	20
" " " " 1917 "	5
" " " " 1818 "	nil
" " " " 1919 "	1

The average for the years 1903-9 was 261, and for the years 1910-15 was 87.

The falling off in house building operations began in 1909 and became more marked in 1910 and subsequent years. Obviously, the outbreak of the war was not the cause.

In my report for 1913 I reported as follows:—

“In ten cases proceedings were instituted against tenants who failed to comply with the Statutory notices to quit ‘closed’ premises. In every case their removal was subsequently effected, and the costs were borne by the Corporation.

There are very few empty houses of any kind in the Borough at the present moment, and these displaced tenants have had great difficulty in obtaining houses.

During the two years ended December 31st, 1913, only 137 houses were built, and there is an undoubted shortage in the supply of cottages suitable for housing persons of the working class.

At the present moment there is no indication of any improvement in this respect.”

Similar references were made in 1914-15.

The overcrowding previously referred to existed where the standard of two persons per room was exceeded. In ten cases the excess was such that action had to be taken.

In one instance—a two bedroom house—there was a man, wife and two children, tenants, three men lodgers, and a lodger family consisting of a man, wife, and three children.

In the second case, a family consisting of man, wife and six children—under Order of Ejectment—had to join another family consisting of five members, in the occupancy of a two bedroom house.

In the third instance a family was found in occupation of an outside wash-house belonging to a small cottage.

In still another case there were twelve members of one family—six adults, in occupation of a two bedroom house.

Other examples could be furnished.

In two cases unsuitable coach-house premises are occupied by families.

Numerous instances of sub-letting of rooms at rents much in excess of the rent of the house were found, and it is not over stating the case for owners by saying that excessive "wear and tear" of their properties is being sustained in consequence, and that their already heavy burdens are being seriously added to without any prospect of compensation out of the tenants' profits.

SOUTH-EAST ECCLES AREA.—The Local Government Board Inquiry was held in May, 1915, and the Order confirming the Improvement Scheme was made on June 30th, 1919. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the terms of the Order, as this area has now been included in the General Housing Scheme for Eccles. The District Valuer has been instructed to value and negotiate for the purchase of the properties not already acquired.

It is probable that houses up to 20 per acre will be built on this area.

NEW AREAS.—Two plots of land, known as the Anson Street and Gorton Street sites, have been purchased for the erection of working class houses on Garden City lines.

PARADISE STREET AREA.—This is a small area containing some dilapidated and badly arranged property, and consideration of this was deferred in 1914 until after the South East Area Scheme was in progress.

Particulars as to the size of these respective areas and number of houses proposed to be erected are as follows :—

Anson Street Site	71 acres	647 houses
South East Eccles Area	6·46 acres	160 houses
Gorton Street Site	18·8 acres	153 houses
Paradise Street Area	·41 acres	*22 houses

* May be erected on an alternative site.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.—Ninety-six complete inspections under Section 15 (2) were made, bringing up the total to 2153 since the work was commenced in 1911. In addition there were 128 partial inspections consequent upon special defects being reported or discovered, and in respect of which it was thought best to serve notices under Section 15 (3) of the Act of 1909, or later, Section 28 of the Act of 1919.

The details of the defects dealt with in connection with the houses referred to are as follows:—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

CHARACTER AND NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

	1919	1918	1917	1916
Windows not made to open sufficiently ...	50	4	6	6
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls and ceilings	45	7	3	5
Defective floors and pavements	85	12	3	6
Defective plastering of walls and ceilings ...	124	17	7	6
Defective roofs	108	13	6	6
Defective paving of yards and passages ...	43	6	1	5
Defective brickwork of houses, closets, &c. ...	29	10	...	2
Defective eaves gutters	85	12	...	95
Want of sash cords	149	19	3	10
Rain water pipes connected directly to drains	1	—	—	3
Defective slopstones	6	—	—	—
Defective fireplaces	91	—	—	—
Defective window frames	97	3	1	—
Dampness in house premises	89	14	3	8
Defective gullies	—	4	—	—
Defective slopstone waste pipes	34	7	—	—
Defective rain water pipes	45	10	1	1
Defective and choked drains	—	—	—	—
Various defects in water closets	76	10	—	—
Defective brickwork around waste pipes ...	8	7	—	—
Defective ashbins	19	—	—	2
Defective W.C. accommodation	6	—	—	3
Want of ventilation in dwelling-houses ...	50	1	—	3
Want of light in dwelling-houses	1	—	—	2
Defective privy pits	—	—	—	—
Want of eaves gutters and rain water pipes ...	—	1	—	—
Defective stairs	8	—	—	—
Want of slopstones	—	—	—	—
Defective slopwater closets	—	—	—	—
Want of window sills	—	—	—	—

	1919	1918	1917	1916
Houses require pointing... ..	66	—	—	—
Defective brickwork of boilers	93	5	—	3
Dirty dwelling-houses	—	—	—	—
Accumulations of rubbish, &c.	—	—	—	—
Very small rooms	—	—	—	—
Obstructive buildings	—	—	—	—
Back to back houses	—	—	—	—
Waste of water	34	—	—	—
Miscellaneous causes	142	11	—	7
Total	1674	172	34	79

It is to be noted that these are additional to the tabulated number of Nuisances included later in this report.

Particulars of notices served are as follows:—

Notices of intention to view, Section 15 (2)	...	2
Notices to execute works, Section 15 (3)	...	265
“ “ “ “ 28 (1919 Act)	...	85

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—I cannot refrain from repeating that it is a matter for congratulation that privy and ashpit conversion was practically completed in 1912.

The Council, owners, and occupiers are in a much happier position than in many other towns, where, for one reason or another, this work has been deferred.

During conversion operations here it was quite the usual experience to be able to abolish a double privy and erect a pair of new w.c. buildings against house walls and fit them up with good closet apparatus, new drains, etc., for £15 the pair. Recently the conversion of four slop water closets here, into wash-down w.c.'s cost well over £80, not including the provision of yard drains and, still more recently, a contract for taking down two pairs of dilapidated closet buildings and erecting two new pairs fitted with new closet apparatus amounted to £91 10s.

Ashbins, which before the war, could be sold at a profit by our department at 6/6 each, are now quoted to us at the price of 26/-.

The numbers and classes of conveniences in use in this Borough are as follows:—

Fresh water flushed separate closets	...	...	11857
„ „ „ latrines, 46 sets with 179 seats.			
Slop water „ closets	...	...	238
Earth closets	...	...	11
Pail closets	...	...	26
Privy closets	...	...	10
Ashpits	...	...	15
Ashbins	...	...	10235

The cost to the Corporation of converting privies and slop water closets, up to date amounts to £4662 10s.

BATHS.—Comparatively few working class houses here are provided with baths, the total number available in private houses being 4272.

LARDERS.—It is exceptional to find any proper accommodation for the proper storage of food other than in the larger houses. For the most part the only provision is the scullery or the space under the stairs—the latter being dark and unventilated. Needless to state the latter generally becomes the repository for coals.

WASHING.—Again I beg to call attention to the very large number of houses where the family washing has to be done in the scullery with which the staircase communicates. In such instances the steam freely ascends, and finds its way into the bedrooms above.

DRAINAGE.—As, in nearly every case, privy conversion resulted in the provision of entirely new drains there is little to complain of in this respect. However, in 190 cases it was found necessary to take up, cleanse, and properly re-lay drains. There were 58 applications of the “smoke test”.

DIRTY HOUSES.—There were 21 houses in respect of which it was found necessary to take action, and numerous others in which advice was tendered, and warning given. Lack of tidiness and the fetish of retaining a large quantity of useless lumber are commonly met with. It is remarkable to note in how many cases, when attention is called to these matters, the reply is almost invariably the same, “I was just going to do it.”

HOUSE REFUSE STORAGE.—There are 10,235 ashbins in use, and

of these, 929 were found to be so defective as to require renewal. Action was taken under Section 36 P.H.A., 1875, and where default in complying with notices was made, the necessary bins were supplied. The total cost of such supplies by the Corporation amounted to £604 9s. 6d.

WATER SUPPLY.—Every house in the Borough is supplied from the Manchester Corporation Water Works, to whom we reported 278 cases of waste due to defective fittings or burst pipes.

SUPPLIES OF LIME.—In order to render it easy for tenants to maintain their houses in a cleanly condition, the practice of lending limewash brushes and supplying limewash free has been continued, and increased numbers of householders have availed themselves of such facilities. There were 994 loans of brushes and 677 supplies of limewash.

DISTRICT INSPECTION.—This work has necessarily suffered by reason of our being under staffed, and because of the special work previously referred to; but judging by the comparatively few complaints received at the office there is no cause for uneasiness. As, in each of the 1308 cases of infectious diseases visited, an inspection of the premises would be made, it will be seen that a considerable area has been dealt with. There were 1446 inspections of dwellings, and 1811 inspections of yards. The war had put a stop to street paving and drainage but it is hoped that this work—so much needed—will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The paving of considerable numbers of back yards is also urgently required—their present unpaved condition being one cause of dampness in houses, and is conducive to untidiness. Owing to such want of paving the housewife must find it much more difficult to maintain her house in a cleanly condition.

REPAIRS.—Considerable difficulty in obtaining anything like prompt attention to defects reported has been experienced. The common explanations for delay are (1) Excessive cost of work done, and (2) Difficulty in obtaining labour and materials. The moulder's strike caused an increased shortage of light castings, such as eaves gutters, and spouting.

Many owners are absolutely without funds to enable them to carry out the ordinary repairs, and those whose property is managed by agents

are in even a worse case, as the collection of the increased rates results in the payment to them of increased commission and consequent further reduction in the nett amount receivable from their property.

In several instances the work had to be done by the Corporation consequent upon non-compliance with notices served.

In addition to the notices under the Housing, etc., Acts, the following were served :—

Statutory notices (Section 94 P.H. Act 1875)	...	466
" " " 36 " "		871
" " " 41 " "	...	125
" " " 46 " "	...	6
" " (Section 95 Eccles Corp. Act 1901)		6
" " (Section 5 Inf. Dis. Prev. Act 1890)		3
" " (Section 22 P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 2		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The visits of inquiry and subsequent re-visits numbered 1370, exclusive of 61, visits paid in respect of other cases of sickness, principally those notified from public elementary schools. Particulars of information obtained are all carefully recorded on a card system, and filed at the termination of the illness.

One hundred and seventeen visits and re-visits were paid in respect of cases of Tuberculosis notified. Towards the latter part of the year, by arrangement with the local Tuberculosis Officer, your staff ceased to visit these cases in order to prevent duplication of visitation, and they are now left to the nurses in the employ of the County Tuberculosis Committee. We are only required to visit in the event of there being structural defects or other conditions requiring action by this department.

Disinfection, however, is still carried out by us and altogether there were 1378 sprayings of rooms, and, in 247 cases other than Phthisis and Measles, the rooms were fumigated also. Three hundred and twelve lots of bedding were removed for disinfection.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining separate sleeping accommodation for some of the cases of Phthisis, your Committee arranged in November for the purchase of six single bedsteads with spring mattress and wool flock beds. The beds were fitted with loose calico covers and are loaned to those cases where such separate accommodation was not available.

In nine instances such supplies have been made, and four beds are at present in use.

Upon their return the beds are disinfected and the covers washed. By arrangement with the local Tuberculosis Officer the supplies of milk in necessitous cases of Phthisis was stopped in November. The cost of milk supplied by the Corporation amounted to £28 8s. 5d.

Three wooden shelters supplied by the Lancashire County Tuberculosis Committee, are still in use.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.—There were seven recorded timed observations of mill and works' chimneys in which the aggregate of four minutes black smoke per hour was exceeded. The totals recorded varied from 7 to 17 minutes. Under all the circumstances your Committee decided not to institute proceedings.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—There are now on our register 80 milk-sellers and 9 cow keepers. Of the 80 premises registered for the sale of milk

6 are used exclusively for the sale of milk.

18 „ as confectioners shops.

36 „ provision shops.

6 „ private houses.

5 „ tripe shops.

5 „ grocers and off licensed premises.

1 is used for the sale of greengrocery.

In the case of the cowkeepers the regulation as to cubic capacity has not been rigidly enforced owing to the necessity for producing as much milk as possible within the Borough, in consequence of the difficulty in securing supplies. The time, however, has now arrived when measures for dealing with overcrowding may, and will, be taken.

In the Annual Report for 1914, reference was made to the desirability of preparing new regulations to deal with :—

1. Certain details in connection with the construction of cowsheds.
2. Insistence upon the maintenance of ventilation.
3. Specified periods for cleansing cowsheds.
4. Provision of proper manure midden.

5. Greater care in preventing contamination or infection of milk.
6. Greater cleanliness of milk vessels and protection of such vessels from contamination.
7. Milk being kept cool.
8. Milk being kept covered with suitable covers.
9. Grooming of cows and cleansing of udders.
10. Personal cleanliness of milkers.

This matter was then deferred as a new Milk Bill was to be introduced in Parliament.

This matter, however, might now be re-opened and the periodical examination of cows for evidence of disease might, with advantage, be resumed.

WORKSHOPS.—There are 136 workshops now registered. They are used in connection with the undermentioned trades :—

Bootmaking and Clogging	20	Stone Masons	...	4
Dressmaking...	...	Cabinet Making	...	4
Millinery	...	Tin-plate Working	...	3
Tailoring	...	Hosiers	...	2
Wheelwrights	...	Saddlery	...	2
Millinery and Dressmaking	4	Picture framers	...	2
Laundries	...	Mineral Water Works	...	2
Joiners	...	Cycle repairs	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	Basket making	...	2
Gold beating	...	Paste making	...	1
Plumber	...	Rope making	...	1
Perfumery packing	...	Optician	...	1
Instrument making	...	Bleaching	...	1
Scene painting	...	Dental work	...	1
Sweet manufacturing	1			

In addition to the above there are now 37 bakehouses upon our register.

There were nine complaints from H.M. Inspector of Factories relative to defects of various kinds in connection with Sanitary accommodation at mills and works. Seven other cases of a similar character were noted by this department. These were all satisfactorily dealt with and in only two instances was it found necessary to serve notices.

Eight cases of "want of Abstract" in Workshops were reported to the Factory Department.

There were 55 defects of a sanitary character in connection with workshops.

FOOD INSPECTION.—Premises where food was in process of preparation were frequently inspected and in no case was it found necessary to complain.

The following were "surrendered" after inspection, and were subsequently condemned and destroyed :—

Bacon	...	...	...	582 lbs. weight.
Beef	...	...	...	145 lbs. „
Salmon	...	...	...	55½ lbs. „
Rabbits	...	...	...	29
Eggs	...	...	...	81
Milk	...	...	..	15 gallons.

Fifty-six pounds of butter was "seized," condemned and destroyed, but proceedings were not instituted as they would have involved the possible punishment of an innocent person.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The two registered common lodging houses continue to be well maintained. Their occasional disinfection, by spraying, is still arranged for.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—Owing to the restrictions none of these, except those belonging to the pork butchers, were used during the year. Supplies of meat were obtained from Manchester.

CANAL BOATS.—Only eight boats were inspected, but in five of these nine infringements of the acts or Regulations were found :—

Absence of certificate	...	...	...	2
Re-painting of cabins required	...	...	...	3
Dilapidations	...	...	...	3
Want of proper marking	...	...	...	1

Five notices were served, but owing to labour difficulties they were not complied with at the end of the year. The boats were registered for the accommodation of 24 persons but only 8 adult males and 3 adult females were found in occupation.

There were no cases of sickness on board.

PROCEEDINGS.—One case of non-compliance with a notice to abate a nuisance was taken before the Magistrates. The necessary work was done before the hearing, and the owner was fined the costs only.

The records of the work done by the department are kept up to date, but the clerical side of our work increases annually and less time is available than formerly for out-door duties. It is, however, hoped that before long more normal conditions will obtain, and that we shall be able to return to our pre-war methods and conditions.

Tabulated particulars of matters dealt with, and numbers of visits paid, etc., will be found in the following pages.

	1919	1918	1917	1916
House Drains—taken up, cleansed & re-laid ..	190	167	112	127
„ slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from ..	...	1	...	8
„ bath „ „ „ ..	...	...	...	...
„ lavatory „ „ „ ..	...	...	...	...
„ privy drains „ „ „ ..	...	...	...	3
„ downspouts „ „ „ ..	9	8	1	6
„ ventilated	2	...	6	...
„ want of .. ..	...	2	4	...
Gully Traps—defective	24	21	62	41
„ want of	11	3	...	...
„ filthy	19	47	2	6
Soil Pipes—defective	11	3	...	5
„ „ ventilation of .. ..	...	4	4	1
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected from .. ..	...	7	2	...
„ downspouts disconnected from .. ..	...	1	...	2
Water closets—defective	47	2	3	21
„ various defects in	118	29	218	225
„ inefficient flush to	6	177	19	21
„ insufficient in mill &c. (No. of cases) ..	10	35	6	16
Slop-water closets—defective,	14	2	6	12
Defective privy pits .. ..	...	29	...	...
„ ashpits	2	...	...	1
„ paving of yards and passages	85	52	43	94
„ „ house floors &c.	54	33	46	82
„ channelling	8	13	16	4
„ slopstone waste pipes	103	97	63	94
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes	17	14	20	26
„ eaves gutters and spouting	508	185	167	201
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes	8	19	...	2
„ plaster on house walls	85	107	92	97
„ roofs	120	110	107	113
„ manure middens	1	...	1	1
„ slopstones	9	12	7	8
„ urinals	1	4	2	1
„ ventilating shafts	23	1	...	9
„ brickwork of boiler	28	24	22	27
„ wash boilers	6	...	...	...
„ window frames, &c.	60	147	155	95
No. of cases of dirty bedding	4	3	10	14
„ „ verminous houses	5	3	7	7
„ houses provided with additional W.C. accommodation ..	2	...	...	...
Cesspools abolished .. ..	...	...	...	...
Dirty houses cleansed	21	59	33	39
Yards, &c. cleansed	19	36	3	7
Closets, filthy, cleansed	2	7	9	6
House premises, damp	61	79	99	80
House premises, want of ventilation and light	10	7	6	4
Houses overcrowded	10	7	10	17
Accumulations of manure and rubbish	84	64	30	80
Want of beautifying, etc., of houses	79	128	174	315
Defective sash cords to windows	95	...	...	...
Defective fireplaces	42	...	...	...

	1919	1918	1917	1916
Buildings—obstructive to light and air, removed ...	2	...	1	...
Keeping fowls, &c. so as to cause nuisance ...	20	3	3	1
'Backing up' of sewage (reported to Surveyor) ...	8	1	1	2
Dangerous yard walls do. do. ...	28	4	10	17
Street gullies, defective ...	56	30	81	97
Manholes—foul smells from ...	2	4	4	9
Sewers defective ...	13	14	29	23
Waste of water ...	278	175	130	120
Want of manure middens ...	4	3	...	2
„ ashbin accommodation ...	929	433	158	239
„ pointing of house walls ...	18	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	138	278	175	278
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing ...	1	...	...	...
„ „ defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	...
„ unregistered ...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses requiring limewashing ...	6	...	...	...
„ defects in remedied ...	2	...	...	...
Workshops requiring cleansing & limewashing ...	3	1	2	1
„ defects in remedied ...	44	3	...	...
Want of abstracts ...	8	...	...	...
Hairdressers premises—defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing ...	...	...	1	1
„ „ defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	...
Houses let-in-lodgings requiring limewashing ...	...	...	...	...
Keeping Lodgers in unregistered premises ...	...	5	...	7
Houses let-in-lodgings—Breach of Bye-laws ...	...	1	...	...
Stables requiring limewashing ...	4	20	4	9
„ defects in remedied ...	3	5	...	7
Fried fish shops requiring limewashing ...	...	...	4	...
„ „ „ defects in remedied ...	4	...	...	...
„ „ „ accumulations of offal ...	1	...	...	...
Ice cream shops—defects in remedied ...	...	...	1	1
Common lodging houses requiring limewashing, &c. ...	2	1	1	...
Pigstyes requiring limewashing ...	1	...	...	4
„ defects in remedied ...	1	...	...	7
No. of privies converted into water closets ...	...	...	...	3
„ water closets provided in lieu of privies ...	...	...	...	6
„ houses not newly erected provided with new drains ...	1	...	...	11
„ preliminary notices served ...	...	...	...	2
„ Statutory Notices (94 P.H. Act) ...	466	279	282	271
„ complaints made under Sec. 41 P.H.A. ...	125	41	4	...
„ notices served under do. ...	125	41	4	...
„ notices under Sec. 5 of I.D.P. Act. 1890, requiring stripping and limewashing ...	3	...	...	9
„ notices Sec. 6 I.D.P. Act. ...	...	...	...	...
„ reports made under Sec. 36 P.H.A. ...	871	404	100	58
„ notices served do. do. ...	871	404	100	58
„ of notices under Sec. 95 E.C.A. 1901 do. Sec. 98 do. ...	2	...	...	...
„ do. houses let in lodgings... ...	...	...	1	6
„ cases before the Magistrates ...	1	8	8	17
„ of visits in cases of zymotic diseases.. ...	1370	742	924	1124
„ „ of phthisis ...	117	416	356	250
„ „ in other cases of sickness ...	61	125	139	179
„ „ re milk shortage ...	...	...	56	...

	1910	1918	1917	1916
No. of rooms disinfected	1378	915	1254	1220
„ schools do. ...	2	...	...	...
„ books do. ...	192	97	123	273
„ Walls, &c. stripped and limewashed ...	187	112	77	204
„ Re-inspection of nuisances	2932	2839	6956	694
„ Inspections of dwellings ...	1446	921	563	1124
„ „ yard premises ...	1811	100	120	83
„ „ under Housing T.P. Act ...	96	52	4	8
„ re-inspections „ „ „ ...	580	247	...	...
„ inspections of slaughter houses ...	41	26	16	32
„ „ milkshops ...	55	100	99	57
„ „ cowsheds ...	12	18	6	10
„ „ common lodging houses ...	19	6	12	8
„ „ houses let in lodgings ...	24	114	95	154
„ „ bakehouses ...	34	57	42	24
„ „ workshops ...	45	134	131	18
„ „ outworkers' premises ...	36	36	30	20
„ „ stables & piggeries ...	73	56	72	142
„ „ van dwellings ...	70	24	4	...
„ „ canal boats ...	8	...	...	...
„ „ fried fish and other shops ...	24	20	36	62
„ „ factory premises ...	9	16	15	12
„ „ marine stores ...	3	4	...	6
„ „ ice-cream manufact'rs premises ...	1	6	6	17
„ „ hair-dressers' premises ..	6	12	20	...
„ „ mineral water works ...	2	4	2	...
„ „ greengrocers' premises ...	64	...	...	6
„ „ offensive trade premises ...	...	...	...	4
„ „ urinals, &c. ...	24	...	...	...
„ school closets disinfected ..	...	...	...	5
„ cottage water closets inspected ...	114	...	...	...
„ school premises inspected ...	37	6	...	2
„ owners seen re nuisances ...	58	309	82	173
„ smoke observations ...	15	1	4	2
„ 'tests' applied to drains ...	58	37	29	79
„ drains opened up for examination ...	12	...	...	11
„ typhoid pails removed, cleansed, &c. ...	...	...	...	2
„ earth closets disinfected ...	...	...	...	...
„ Notices under Section 46 P.H.A., 1875 ..	6	1	5	22
„ Loans of limewash brushes ...	994	619	440	287
„ Supplies of lime ...	677	500	476	321
„ „ disinfectants ...	1331	1013	1275	1174
„ „ handkerchiefs ...	91	193	126	138
„ Parcels of bedding disinfected ...	312	184	176	265
„ Stable premises disinfected ...	2	4	...	2
„ visits re Shops Act ...	859	150	838	...

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY FROM 1892-1919

